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RICHMOND, INDIANA.

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RICHMOND, INDIANA "PANIC PROOF CITY"

Has a population of 22,324 and is growing. It is the county seat of Wayne County, and the trading center of a rich agricultural community. It is located due east from Indianapolis 69 miles and 4 miles from the state line.

Richmond is a city of homes and of industry. Primarily a manufacturing city, it is also the jobbing center of Eastern Indiana and enjoys the retail trade of the populous community for miles around.

Richmond is proud of its splendid streets, well kept yards, its cement sidewalks and beautiful shade trees. It has three national banks, one trust company and four building associations with a combined resource of over $8,000,000. Number of factories 125; capital invested $7,000,000, with an annual output of $27,000,000, and a pay roll of $3,700,000. The total pay roll for the city amounts to approximatedly $3,600,000 annual.

There are five railroad companies radiating in eight different directions from the city. Incoming freight handled daily, 1,750,000 lbs., outgoing freight handled daily, 750,000 lbs. Yard facilities, per day 1,700 cars. Number of passenger trains daily 81. Number of freight trains daily 77. The annual post office receipts amount to $80,000. Total assessed valuation of the city, $15,000,000.

Richmond has two interurban railways. Three newspapers with a combined circulation of 12,000. Richmond is the greatest hardware jobbing center in the state and only second in general jobbing interests. It has a piano factory producing a high grade piano every 15 minutes. It is the leader in the manufacture of Traction engines, and produces more threshing machines, lawn mowers, roller skates, grain drills and burial caskets than any other city in the world.

The city's area is 2,640 acres; has a court house costing $500,000; 10 public schools and has the finest and most complete high school in the middle west; three parochial schools; Earlham college and the Indiana Business College; five splendid fire companies in fine hose houses; Glen miller park, the largest and most beautiful park in Indiana, the home of Richmond's annual chautauqua; seven hotels; municipal electric light plant, under successful operation and a private electric light plant, insuring competition; the oldest public library in the state, except one and the second largest, 40,000 volumes; pure refreshing water, unsurpassed; 65 miles of improved streets; 40 miles of sewers; 25 miles of cement curb and gutter combined; 40 miles of cement walks, and many miles of brick walks. Thirty churches, including the Reid Memorial, built at a cost of $250,000; Reid Memorial Hospital, one of the most modern in the state; Y. M. C. A. building, erected at a cost of $100,000, one of the finest in the state. The amusement center of Eastern Indiana and Western Ohio.

No city of the size of Richmond holds as fine an annual art exhibit. The Richmond Fall Festival held each October is unique, no other city holds a similar affair. It is given in the interest of the city and financed by the business men.

Success awaiting anyone with enterprise in the Panic Proof City.

This Is My 48th Birthday

FELIX WEINGARTNER.

Felix Weingartner, the celebrated composer and musical director who has been engaged to conduct a series of Wagner's music dramas at the Boston opera house, next season, was born at Zara, Dalmatia, June 2, 1863. He studied music at Leipsic, whither he went to take a course in philiogy, and afterward at Weimar, where his first opera, "Sakuntala," was produced. After a short career as pianist, Weingartner became conductor successively at Keeningsburg, Danzig and Hamburg. The first opportunity to appreciably develop his powers came at Frankfort, where he conducted performances of the "Ring," after which he gained fame during two years at Mannheim. In 1891 he was called to Berlin as conductor of the Royal opera and the Royal Symphony concerts. In 1898 he went to Munich and in 1907 he succeeded Gustav Mahler as director of the Court opera of Vienna. In addition to his compositions Weingartner has made many valuable contributions to the literature upon music.

NOTICE!

Edward Matthews is now ready for his old pickers for strawberries.

Fifty thousand coolies are at work in China on the Szechwan-Hupah railway line.

The Two Decisions

There is much confusion in men's hearts and minds over the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company decisions. For twenty-one years the Sherman antitrust law has been on the statute books. And through all those weary years the splendid show of courageous evasion of corporate interests has been kept up.

The Sherman antitrust law forbade combinations in restraint of trade. And yet had the statute been strictly construed all American business—good and bad would have been at a standstill. Yet despite this a storm of protest has gone up that the court has taken the unpardonable liberty of exercising legislative functions; of taking the reins of the law making power into its own hands.

But it was the intent of that law that the harmful practices which have attended the whole onrush of American business organization should be discontinued so that the rules of the game shall be untrammeled and free from the dirty work which has driven out honest Americans by the machinations of "malefactors of great wealth." The corruption attending business has had its counterpart in American government. May The Palladium be pardoned for hoping that this sustaining of the common law that dirty work is dirty work whether done in the name of business or politics must stop.

We are concerned with the technicalities.

If this is the means of putting a stop to evil practice in corporate business—if this statute under this decision will convict the Standard and the American Tobacco company of the things which were outlined in the decision—good. It is results—not theories that the people are interested in.

It is this thuggery of American business—not the natural organization that people object to. All business—all life is more and more highly organized.

Combination should cut down prices.
Combination should extend the work and not restrain it.
Germany encourages organization on this basis.
American has seen the other side of the story.

Until the decision shall be proved ineffective, and until the Game of Business shall have changed we shall say that the court has made a good start. The rest is trial, practice and error.

CHUM RECALLS HUMBLE START OF TAFT

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—President Taft has been invited to Ubly, Mich., of which most people probably never heard. It would not be strange if he should accept, because the invitation comes from a friend of the old, old days in Cincinnati. John Lusk, now proprietor and editor of the Ubly Courier. Editor Lusk, in writing the President, calls attention to the fact that when Taft was a cub reporter on a Cincinnati newspaper at $12 a week, Editor Lusk was getting $25 on the same newspaper.

But Editor Lusk wasn't an editor then. He was "on the case." In the last issue of his paper Lusk says:

"But William saved his money while we invested ours in houses and lots, and now he is drawing $75,000 a year, while we're clearing up, on an average, about 75 cents."

"After all we don't know whether Mr. Taft has much on us, if it wasn't for the rheumatism. He doesn't get any better eating than we get at the Union Hotel and isn't well acquainted with Judge Gibson and Dr. Holdship and George Griffith, and even Bert Trimble of the Elkton Review, and lots of other prominent men that we know."

Ubly is a village on the "Thumb," not far from Port Huron, where President Taft will visit in the fall.

WORE HIS PAJAMAS AT NUPTIAL CEREMONY

Dayton, Ohio, Jaun 2.—Squire Converse was aroused from bed early in the morning by a quartet determined to be married at an unseemly hour.

The couple were Willis Hartman, 34, years old, and Lida Masters, 31, and Silas Masters, 26, and Isabel Falknier, 28.

The principals, two of whom are brother and sister, came from Clermont county, but at present are living in Dayton.

After a day's celebration they decided to go to the home of Squire Converse, on the Smithville pike, and, attired in his pajamas he wedded his callers.

BODY OF WOMAN ROLLED INTO SOFT MUD

Newcastle, Ind., June 2.—Mrs. Maggie Coon, age forty, wife of Luther Coon, a farmer ten miles west of here, was crushed to death under a heavy field roller. Mrs. Coon was driving a team of horses and riding on the roller in a corn field, when the horses became frightened and ran away. She was thrown in front of the roller and it passed over her body, badly crushing it. Mr. Coon returned to the field to find the horses running about and the body of his wife crushed into to the soft earth. The husband and one child survive.

Elizabeth One Bear, a Sioux Indian maiden, has brought suit against Jacob Abraham, charging breach of promise. She wants $5,000 as a balm for wounded affections.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JUNE 2ND.

1800—First municipal court established in Boston.
1835—The Boston and Providence railroad was opened.
1864—Emperor Maximilian arrived in Mexico.
1874—President Grant laid the cornerstone of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.
1882—Guiseppe Garibaldi, Italian liberator, died. Born July 22, 1807.
1884—Five states of Mexico revolted against President Gonzales on account of the stamp tax.
1894—Dedication of the Field Columbia Museum in Chicago.
1905—President Roosevelt offered his services as mediator to end the war between Russia and Japan.
1910—Charles Stewart Rolls accomplished an aeroplane flight across the English Channel ad back without stop.

A GREAT PHYSICIAN

What He Said of Germs that Cause Disease

M. Pasteur, sometimes called the Greatest Physician, often said "I believe that we shall one day rid the world of all diseases that are caused by germs."

Of all the diseases caused by germs, catarrh is one of the most persistent and loathsome. Catarrh can be cured, but only by destroying the germs.

Breathe HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) and cure catarrh by killing the germs. The HLOMEI method is the only sensible method, because you breathe the highly antiseptic and germ killing air directly over the entire membrane infested with catarrh germs.

HYOMEI will cure catarrh. There may be some complicated cases where it will fail, but the chances are ten to one in its favor, and the sufferer from catarrh takes no risk, because HYOMEI is a guaranteed remedy, and if it doesn't cure, Leo H. Fihe will refund the purchase price.

HYOMEI will also give instant relief and cure in bronchitis, coughs, colds and croup. A complete outfit, including hard rubber pocket inhaler, costs only $1.00. If you own a Hyomei inhaler you can get a bottle of HYOMEI for 50 cents.

TWINKLES

THE QUEST OF TRANQUILITY.

"Sometimes," said Plodding Pete, "I'm tempted to map out a route that'll take me to them there ar'tic regions."

"The climate's no good," vetured Meandering Mike.

"No. But your nerves get a rest. None o' them Eskimos is lookin' for farm hands."

PERILS OF THE MATURE.

"A safe and sane Fourth of July saves a lot of children from getting their fingers scorched."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and it also saves a lot of fathers from getting their whiskers burned."

PRACTICAL.

The most reliable advice
When weather won't behave
Is: Get yourself a piece of ice
And wait for a cold wave.

A PECULIAR PERIODICAL.

"I suppose you think you could edit the Congressional record in a way that would improve it," said the sardonic statesman.

"Yes," replied the aggressive reformer. "It's a good thoughtful paper, but it has too many old subscribers and not enough constant readers."

CONTRADICTING A PROVERB

"People can't expect to get something for nothing," said the ready-made philisopher.

"My landlord manages it," replied Mr. Growcher. "He makes me sign a contract to pay a full year's rent whether I live in his flat or not."

A PROUD POSSESSOR.

I know a queer monopolist. You never get a chance
To tell your hard luck story when he's busy with his own.
He never notices the flowers. He never gives a glance
At all the bits of beauty which into each path are thrown.
He does not boast of hoarded gold nor of his bonds nor stocks.
He even says his interest in life is rather small.
He never takes a treasure guarded safe by bolts and locks.
But when it comes to trouble—why he thinks he has them all!

We're all collectors in a plain or scientific way;
Some gather mighty dollars; some are hunting butterflies;
Some seek for wisdom; others are alert for stories gay.
And some are always busy just collecting tears and sighs.
He's gloomy, but superior, when with my tale of woe
In search of human sympathy on him I chance to call.
He doesn't brag of riches nor of power to make a show,
But when it comes to troubles—why he thinks he has them all.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

DOCTORING TO DEATH.

(New York World.)

By delay and treachery in the matter of the Canadian reciprocity agreement the United States senate is self-convicted. More powerful than any argument for direct elections is its daily record of bad faith. That it is not responsive to public opinion is notorious. That its chief purpose now is obstruction is practically admitted.

With reciprocity demanding prompt consideration, the senate leaders are not ashamed to practice the same arts that Tammany legislators apply to reforms. They want to kill it, not openly and fairly, but in the dark and secretly. The would like to have public applause if it can be obtained without trouble, but of much more importance to them is the approval of lumber and steel and sugar and wool. Hypocrisy is the one tribute which those who serve the trusts pay to the people.

It requires no courage to defeat a measure by overdoing it. Amendments that carry death may often find some reckless popular approval. No matter what they are, if they accomplish their purpose they are certain to be regarded in select and favored circles with intelligent enthusiasm. The people sometimes forget a wrong or a benefit, but the trusts never.

The president has met this question fairly and squarely; why should not the senate? Democrats and Republicans in the house have united in its support; why should not senators do the same? Reciprocity is an international agreement for freer markets. One party to the contract con not change it without the assent of the other. To amend it ever so virtuously is to destroy it. It must stand or fall as it is.

With equal insincerity, those who have worked up a farmers' scare over reciprocity either ignore the free list bill, which is a separate measure, or by suspicious zeal insist upon adding it to the Canadian agreement. There is not a member of the senate who does not know that would be fatal to both bills.

Is it too much to ask of the senate that it treat reciprocity with common honesty and common courage? If there is a majority against the arrangement, is there not manhood enough in it to come out from the trust breastworks and be counted? The people, the president and the house of representatives stand openly together in this instance, and they stand against the trusts. Is there a senator who imagines that by any trickery he can cover his tracks when he finally takes his position with the extortioners of plutocracy and privilege?

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

The single taxer is often asked why he doesn't put his theory into practice. Twenty years ago he had no answer, but now there are at least three colonies of the believers who are trying to practice what they have preached. One of these is at Fairhope, Ala., which has existed for about 15 years. The second six years old, is at Arden, Del., below Philadelphia, and the third just starting is near Summit, N. J., an hour's ride from New York City.

An old farm has been secured, and this is to be let on the perpetual leasehold plan in lots from a quarter of an acre to an acre each. The rate is at $12 an acre, so that one taking a quarter of an acre pays $3 a year for his country estate of about 10,000 square feet. A model bungalow costs about $100. You build this yourself. It is no real estate scheme. Your rental of $3 goes to pay all the county or state taxes and for roads, water and other public improvements. You can raise your living on the quarter acre by intensive truck farming, or you can use it for a lawn, just as you please.

Fifteen acres have been set aside for ball grounds, tennis courts, etc. Here will be held the weekly campfires, the open air theatricals and other entertainments. The old farmhouse has been turned into an inn. There is a health office and a forester, volunteers, but there are no rules, except one, not to interfere with your neighbor. The settlement is called Free acres.

Doesn't it all sound idyllic? But we will wager a red apple that they wouldn't allow you to eat a tenderloin steak in Free Acres and that pork chop is anathema there. Ten to one Upton Sinclair has entered this paradise and started to fast.—Chicago Tribune.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY OF INDIANA
TIME OF TRAINS AT RICHMOND
Subject to Change Without Notice

	Daily Ex. Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Ex. Sunday	Sunday Only
Lv. Richmond	11:16 a. m.	11:16 a. m.	7:57 p. m.	10:18 p. m.
Arr. Chicago	7:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	7:05 a. m.	7:05 a. m.
Lv. Richmond	4:15 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	8:56 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Arr. Cincinnati	7.15 p. m.	10:15 p. m.	11:45 a. m.	10:35 a. m.

Sleeping Car on Night Trains. Buffet Parlor Car on Day Trains.